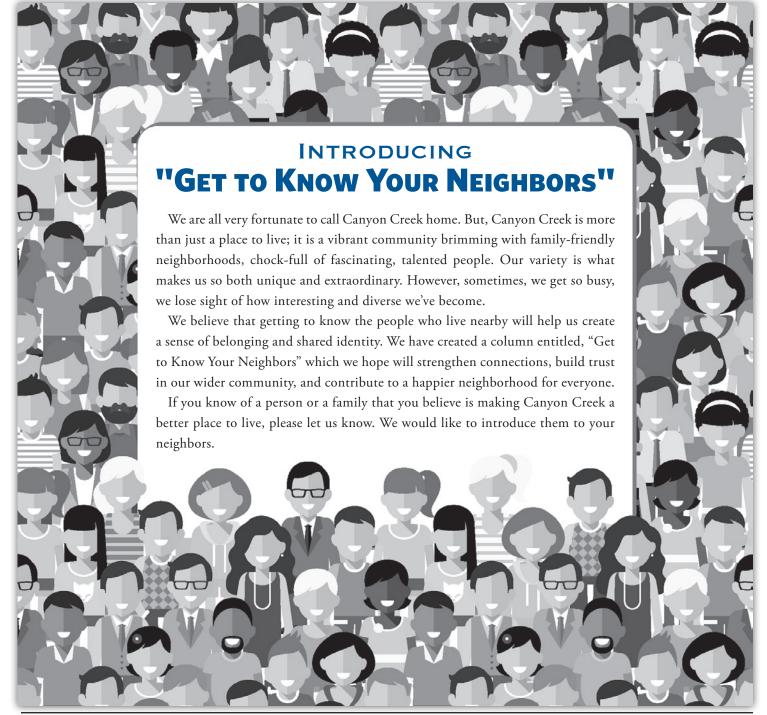
News for the Residents of Canyon Creek CANYON CREEK CHRONICLE

SEPTEMBER 2017 VOLUME 11 ISSUE 9



IMPORTANT NUMBERS

EMERGENCY NUMBERS

EMERGENCY	911
Fire	911
Ambulance	911
Sheriff – Non-Emergency	512-974-5556
Hudson Bend Fire and EMS	

SCHOOLS

Canyon Creek Elementary	512-428-2800
Grisham Middle School	
Westwood High School	512-464-4000

UTILITIES

Pedernales Electric	512-219-2602
Texas Gas Service	
Custom Service	1-800-700-2443
Emergencies	512-370-8609
Call Before You Dig	512-472-2822
AT&T	
New Service	1-800-464-7928
Repair	1-800-246-8464
Billing	
Time Warner Cable	
Customer Service	512-485-5555
Repairs	512-485-5080

OTHER NUMBERS

Balcones Postal Office512-331-9802

NEWSLETTER PUBLISHER

Peel, Inc.	512-263-9181
Article Submissions	canyoncreek@peelinc.com
Advertising	. advertising@PEELinc.com

ADVERTISING INFO

Please support the businesses that advertise in the Canyon Chronicle. Their advertising dollars make it possible for all Canyon Creek residents to receive the monthly newsletter at no charge. If you would like to support the newsletter by advertising, please contact our sales office at 512-263-9181 or advertising@peelinc.com. The advertising deadline is the 9th of each month for the following month's newsletter.

DON'T WANT TO WAIT FOR THE MAIL?

View the current issue of *The Canyon Chronicle* on the 1st day of each month at **www.peelinc.com**

SPECIAL NEEDS FORUM PRESENTS

Guardianship and Alternatives at Age 18

The Special Needs Forum continues its free workshop series designed to educate families who have a loved one with special needs.

The next Special Needs Forum workshop will be held on Thursday September 14, 2017 on the topic; Guardianship and Alternatives at Age 18. What happens legally when your child turns age 18 and becomes a legal adult? What options are available to allow you to continue to help your adult child make the best medical, educational and care decisions? Learn about legal guardianship's, who a guardianship is right for and the various less-restrictive alternatives.

Location: 6200 Bridgepoint Parkway

Building IV, 2nd floor (take right off the

elevator and main room will be immediately on

the left)

Austin, TX 78730

Date: Thursday September 14, 2017 **Time:** 11:30 am - 1:00 pm

Fees: Complimentary

The Special Needs Forum is an educational resource for families who have a loved one with special needs. During the workshops you will socialize with other families, get to know businesses who specialize in helping the special needs community and learn valuable information.

This year's lineup includes a Panel of special education experts, admissions directors from various residential communities and a specialist from the Social Security Administration.

Parents and guardians of children with special needs as well as those who teach and work in the special needs care industry are invited to attend. Each Special Needs Forum workshop includes an informative presentation by a keynote speaker and a question and answer segment.

To register and to view upcoming sessions, visit **specialneedsforum.org.**

SEND US YOUR **EVENT**

PICTURES

Do you have a picture of an event that you would like to run in this newsletter? Send it to us and we will publish it in the next issue. Email the picture to <u>ARTICLES@peelinc.com</u>. Be sure to include the text that you would like to have as the caption. Pictures will appear in color online at www.PEELinc.com.





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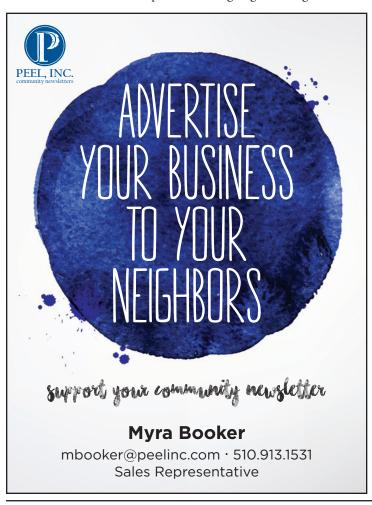
Lake Travis Novel Writers

Lake Travis Novel Writers hosts a book sales and signing event on Sat., Sept. 16, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m., at Half Price Books, 5555 North Lamar. Authors on hand will be:

- Christy Esmahan, award-winning author of The Laptev Virus, winner of the 2015 National Indie Excellence Award, plus her latest in the series, The Cobra Effect;
- Pat Dunlap Evans, author of To Leave a Memory, a tender story of family forgiveness, and Out and In, a romantic mystery set in Dallas:
- Kate Baray, author of the Lost Library, Spirelli Paranormal Investigations, and Vegan Vamp series;
- Marcia Feldt, award-winning author of The Oys & Joys, a baby boomer, secrets never die quietly story;
- Joe Giordano, author of Birds of Passage, a coming-of-age Italian immigrant tale, and Appointment with ISIL, an Anthony Provati literary thriller;
- Kathleen Hall, author of If the Moon Had Willow Trees, a historical novel set in Detroit during the turbulent '60s;
- Nancy Smith, author of The Slow Kill, a near-future, sci-fi, fatherson tale, and Tainted Harvest, a historical novel set in 1692 Salem.

Novels will be available for purchase and signing. No charge to attend.







MONARCHS AND OE

The protozoan parasite Ophryocystis elektroscirrha (OE) infects monarch and queen butterflies. It is an obligate parasite and requires a host to live within and to grow and multiply. It was first discovered in the 1960's infecting monarchs in Florida. Since then, it's been found in monarch populations across the world. It is thought that the parasite has co-evolved with monarchs.

There are three major populations of monarchs in the United States- one east of the Rocky Mountains that winters in Central Mexico and migrate north into the US and Canada; another west of the Rocky mountains that overwinters on the coast of California; the third population are non-migratory and can breed year round in areas such as Florida, Texas and Hawaii. All three populations are infected with OE.

Monarchs infected with OE will have spores wedged between the scales on their body, with the greatest concentration usually occurring on the abdomen. The spores are very small and require a microscope to see.

Female monarchs pass OE spores onto their offspring when they lay eggs. When caterpillars emerge from the egg, they eat the egg shell ingesting the spores. When spores reach the midgut of the insect, they break open and release protozoan parasites. The protozoans move through the gut lining to the epidermis where they reproduce asexually (divides multiple times increasing the number of protozoans). In the butterfly chrysalis stage, the protozoans go through sexual reproduction (again increasing the number of protozoans). Spores form so the emerging butterfly is covered in

spores. Spores can also be scattered onto milkweed from butterflies laying eggs or feeding on nectar. Spores on the milkweed can be consumed by caterpillars as they eat foliage.

Once butterflies are infected, they do not recover. OE does not grow or reproduce on the adults; spores remain dormant until they are ingested by a caterpillar.

Infected pupae have dark blotches 2-3 days before emergence. Adults that are heavily infected often have problems emerging from the chrysalis and some may die before emerging. Others that do emerge may fall to the ground before their wings are expanded leading to them dying quickly. Many infected monarchs look healthy, so the only way to determine infection is by looking for spores.

What can you do? Check monarchs for spores and destroy any you find that are infected. I know this seems harsh, but infected monarchs further spread the protozoa and kill more butterflies in later generations. Cut down milkweed several times per year to get rid of any possible spores that may be on the plants and to encourage new, healthy growth.

For more information or help with identification, contact Wizzie Brown, Texas AgriLife Extension Service Program Specialist at 512.854.9600. Check out my blog at www.urban-ipm.blogspot.com

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NATURE WATCH

THE VALUE OF VIPERS

by Jim and Lynne Weber

Throughout human history, fear of snakes has been one of our most common phobias, arising from our learned ability to detect threats to our survival in the wild. While most snake species are relatively harmless to humans, those in the Viper Family can pose a serious danger. Vipers are defined as venomous snakes with large hinged fangs, a broad head, and a stout body with a darker pattern on a lighter background. While vipers are venomous and must be treated with proper respect and caution, it is important to understand that they also exhibit many useful characteristics and are vital to keeping a healthy ecosystem in balance.

Vipers that can be found in Central Texas include the Western Diamond-backed Rattlesnake (Crotalus atrox), Broad-banded Copperhead (Agkistrodon contortrix laticinctus), and Western Cottonmouth (Agkistrodon piscivorus leucostoma). By far the most abundant and widespread viper, the Western Diamond-back



Western Diamond-backed Rattlesnake

Rattlesnake exhibits a considerable color diversity from chalky gray to dull red, but always displays a row of dark, diamond markings down the middle of its back, and has a prominent black and white banded tail. On average, this snake

grows between 3 and 4 feet long, and can be found in the wooded hills and plateaus north and west of Austin.

The Broad-banded Copperhead found in our area is an uncommon subspecies in Central Texas, occurring near woodland streams in live oak-juniper forests in the west to Blackland Prairie and Bastrop in the east. Growing 2 to 3 feet long, this snake is



Broad-banded Copperhead

stout-bodied and marked with wide, reddish-brown crossbands that alternate with narrower tan to pale brown crossbands. A heavy-bodied snake with a stubby tail, the Western Cottonmouth is named for the bright-white skin lining its open mouth, but it is also known as 'water moccasin.' It is generally restricted to the woodland borders of rivers such as the Colorado, but can be found in cool, shallow springs a short distance away from main waterways. This snake averages 2 to 3 feet in length, and typically appears almost all black with a bit of brown, but ill-defined grayish-brown crossbands can sometimes be seen, especially on the sides.



Western Cottonmouth

All of these vipers eat rodents, so they are beneficial in keeping rat and mice populations down, which is often the reason they can be found around homes and yards. They will also eat birds found on the ground, as none are very good climbers. As snakes that live in or near water, the copperhead and cottonmouth will also consume amphibians and fish. Vipers can also be prey for other animals such as owls, hawks, and even other snakes. Finally, chemicals found only in viper venoms have a distinct value to humans, as they are used to treat many serious health ailments such as cancer, heart disease, stroke, Parkinsons, and many more. Now that's the value of vipers!

Send your nature-related questions to naturewatch@austin.rr.com and we'll do our best to answer them. If you enjoy reading these articles, check out our books, Nature Watch Austin and Nature Watch Big Bend (both published by Texas A&M University Press), and our blog at naturewatchaustin.blogspot.com.

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